

2 学校编码: 10384

分类号\_\_\_\_\_密级\_\_\_\_\_

学号: X2009110036

UDC\_\_\_\_\_

厦 门 大 学

硕 士 学 位 论 文

关联理论指导下记者招待会中汉语排比修  
辞手法的口译

Interpreting Parallel Structure in Chinese Press Conference  
from the Perspective of Relevance Theory

江 盈 盈

指导教师姓名: 苏 伟 老 师

专 业 名 称: 英 语 语 言 文 学

论文提交日期: 2012 年 4 月

论文答辩时间: 2012 年 月

学位授予日期: 2012 年 月

答辩委员会主席: \_\_\_\_\_

评 阅 人: \_\_\_\_\_

2012 年 4 月

关联理论指导下记者招待会中汉语排比修辞手法的口译

江盈盈

指导教师

苏伟  
老师

厦门大学

## 厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下,独立完成的研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表的研究成果,均在文中以适当方式明确标明,并符合法律规范和《厦门大学研究生学术活动规范(试行)》。

另外,该学位论文为( )课题(组)的研究成果,获得( )课题(组)经费或实验室的资助,在( )实验室完成。(请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称,未有此项声明内容的,可以不作特别声明。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 日

# 厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文，并向主管部门或其指定机构送交学位论文（包括纸质版和电子版），允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索，将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版，采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于：

（        ） 1. 经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文，  
于        年        月        日解密，解密后适用上述授权。

（        ） 2. 不保密，适用上述授权。

（请在以上相应括号内打“√”或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文，未经厦门大学保密委员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的，默认为公开学位论文，均适用上述授权。）

声明人（签名）：

年    月    日

## **Abstract**

Parallel structure is a common rhetoric form that appears in Chinese press conferences and the interpretation of it is often a challenge for interpreters because of the lengthy sentences and abundant information included. The purpose of this thesis is to provide guidance and assistance to interpreters through the utilization of the Relevance Theory, which increases the efficiency and lessens the effort of interpreting parallel structure during press conferences.

This thesis is composed of four chapters, excluding the introduction and conclusion. Chapter One introduces conference interpretation. Specifically, it introduces the definition, classification, and modes of conference interpretation. The language features and difficulties of press conferences are also discussed in depth with examples. Moreover, parallel structure used in press conferences is categorized into two groups, the features of which are analyzed by its comparison with parallelism in English.

Chapter Two focuses on parallel structure interpretation in press conferences. The repeatability and parataxis of parallel structure have always been the sources of difficulties in interpretation. In addition, the four characteristics of parallel structure in press conferences have also caused hindrances in its interpretation, which requires interpreters to make superfluous efforts in order to comprehend and interpret it. Furthermore, the interpretation needs to not only be faithful to the original text, but also to reach the maximum contextual effect, which requires the least amount of processing effort from the hearer. According to the Relevance Theory (RT), the processing effort and contextual effects is determined by the extent of relevancy. Hence, RT is feasible for saving processing effort during comprehension and interpretation.

Chapter Three presents the key notions of RT and the interdisciplinary study between RT and translation as well as RT and interpretation. RT is applied in

demonstrating the process of interpretation. Under the framework of RT, interpretation is viewed as a double ostensive-inferential communication process. During this process, the role of an interpreter alters along with his task during different phases of interpretation, which is illustrated with figures by the author. After analyzing the process of interpretation, the author applied RT in this thesis in order to provide guidance for interpreters during the two stages of interpretation: the comprehension and reproduction stage.

Chapter Four proposes four common interpreting strategies of parallel structure in a press conference: literal interpretation, addition, omission, and conversion. The optimal relevance on parallel structure interpretation in a Chinese press conference is realized through the two processes: comprehending parallel structure in Chinese by searching for optimal relevance and selecting an appropriate interpreting strategy of parallel structure in English in order to establish optimal relevance with the hearer. Both processes are illustrated with examples.

**Key words:** Parallel Structure, Press Conference, Interpretation, Relevance Theory, Optimal Relevance

## 摘要

排比是一种中文记者招待会中常用的修辞形式。这种修辞形式往往具有句子较长的特点，这为口译员在短时间内将其口译成英文造成了挑战。本文试图利用关联理论的最佳关联原则，对记者招待会中，排比口译的策略选择提供指导。

论文除前言与结语外包括四章。

第一章对会议口译的定义分类以及模式进行了介绍。重点介绍了中文记者招待会的语言特点以及中文记者招待会口译的难点。对记者招待会中出现的排比进行了分类，并通过与英语 *parallelism* 的对比，总结出 4 个排比的特点。

第二章对记者招待会排比口译进行详细的介绍。排比的重复性以及丰富的信息量一向都是排比翻译的困难，此外记者招待会中排比的 4 个特点也对口译造成了困难，这些困难都要求口译员付出额外的处理努力来理解原文并制造译文。其所产生的译文必须减少听者处理努力以达到最大语境效果。关联理论提出与原文的关联性的大小决定了处理努力以及语境效果的大小。因此利用关联原则来指导口译员在排比中进行最佳意义选择是具有实践意义的。

第三章对关联理论的主要定义，以及近年来关联理论与翻译以及口译的结合进行了介绍。在此基础上，利用关联理论对口译进行解释。在关联理论框架下，口译可以是一种双明示-推理过程，而口译员在其中的角色是不断变换的，因此在口译的不同阶段口译员所须执行的功能也是不同的。本章利用关联理论对口译过程进行解释，同时也在理解以及转达的过程，对口译员提出了要求。

第四章讨论了在中文记者招待会的排比句口译中常用的四种口译策略，即直译，缩译，曾译以及转换法。在记者招待会排比口译中最佳关联理论的实现，主要通过两个过程：首先译员根据最佳关联，对中文排比进行理解。其次在将排比转换为英文的过程中，译员需以建立与听众之间的最佳关联为目的，选择适当的口译策略，从而达到成功交际的目的。

**关键词：**排比，记者招待会，口译，关联理论，最佳关联

## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter One Interpretation in Press Conference.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.1 Brief Introduction to Conference Interpretation</b>	错误！未定义书签。
1.1.1 Definition of Interpretation .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.1.2 Categorization of Interpretation .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.1.3 Two Modes of Conference Interpretation .....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>1.2 Brief Introduction to Press Conference.....</b>	错误！未定义书签。
1.2.1 Language Features of Press Conference .....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>1.3 The Characteristics and Difficulties of Chinese Press Conference Interpretation .....</b>	错误！未定义书签。
1.3.1 Formal Language .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.3.2 Low Flexibility of Interpretation .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.3.3 Long Sentences and Pauses .....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>1.4 Parallel Structure in Press Conference .....</b>	错误！未定义书签。
1.4.1 Definition of Parallel Structure .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.4.2 Classification of Parallel Structure in Chinese Press Conference	错误！未定义书签。
1.4.3 Comparison of Parallel Structure and Parallelism .....	错误！未定义书签。



## Chapter Two Parallel Structure Interpretation in Press Conference 23

### 2.1 Strategies of Parallel Structure Translation 错误！未定义书签。

2.1.1 Adding Conjunction ..... 错误！未定义书签。

2.1.2 Avoiding Repetition ..... 错误！未定义书签。

### 2.2 Difficulties of Parallel Structure Interpretation in Press

Conference..... 错误！未定义书签。

2.2.1 Dense Information and Complex Structure ..... 错误！未定义书签。

2.2.2 Synonyms..... 错误！未定义书签。

2.2.3 Creation of New Phrases..... 错误！未定义书签。

2.2.4 Repetition of Adverbs of Degree ..... 错误！未定义书签。

## Chapter Three Interpretation under Relevance Theory .....23

### 3.1 Brief Introduction on Relevance Theory and Translation 错误！

未定义书签。

3.1.1 The Ostensive-Inferential Process and Translation..... 错误！未定义书签。

3.1.2 Context, Contextual Effect, Processing Effort and Translation 错误！未定义  
书签。

3.1.3 Relevance ..... 错误！未定义书签。

3.1.4 Optimal Relevance and Translation ..... 错误！未定义书签。

### 3.2 Interpretation from the RT Perspective..... 错误！未定义书签。

3.2.1 Interpretation as a Kind of Communication..... 错误！未定义书签。

3.2.2 Interpretation as a Double Ostensive-Inferential Process... 错误！未定义书  
签。

3.2.3 Determining Factors for the Success of Interpretation 错误！未定义书签。

### **3.3 Requirements on Interpreter for Successful Interpretation from the Perspective of RT ..... 错误！未定义书签。**

3.3.1 Search for Optimal Relevance in Comprehension..... 错误！未定义书签。

3.3.2 Establishment of Optimal Relevance..... 错误！未定义书签。

## **Chapter Four The Practice of Optimal Relevance in Parallel Structure Interpretation in Press Conference.....46**

### **4.1 Common Strategies Applied in Interpreting Parallel Structure in Press Conference ..... 错误！未定义书签。**

4.1.1 Literal Interpretation ..... 错误！未定义书签。

4.1.2 Addition..... 错误！未定义书签。

4.1.3 Omission ..... 错误！未定义书签。

4.1.4 Conversion ..... 错误！未定义书签。

### **4.2 Comprehension of parallel structure in Press Conference.....48**

4.2.1 From the Perspective of Logic ..... 49

4.2.2 From the Perspective of the Ability and Preferences of Speaker 错误！未定义书签。

4.2.3 From the Context of Hearer ..... 错误！未定义书签。

### **4.3 Reproduction of parallel structure in English from the Perspective of Optimal Relevance in Press Conference 错误！未定义书签。**

4.3.1 Maintaining Speaker's Communicative Intention..... 错误！未定义书签。

4.3.2 Forming Optimal Relevance with Journalists' Expectation 错误！未定义书签。

**Conclusion .....59**

**References .....64**

**Acknowledgement .....67**

## 目 录

引言 .....	1
第一章 记者招待会口译 .....	3
1.1 会议口译简介 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.1.1 口译定义 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.1.2 口译分类 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.1.3 口译会议两种模式 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.2 记者招待会简介 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.2.1 记者招待会语言特点 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.3 中文记者招待会口译的特点以及难点 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.3.1 正式语言 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.3.2 口译灵活度低 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.3.3 长句以及停顿 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.4 记者招待会中的排比 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.4.1 排比定义 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.4.2 记者招待会中排比的分类 .....	错误！未定义书签。
1.4.3 排比与 Parallelism 的区别 .....	错误！未定义书签。
第二章 记者招待会排比口译 .....	23
2.1 排比翻译的方法 .....	错误！未定义书签。
2.1.1 增加连词 .....	错误！未定义书签。

2.1.2 避免重复.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>2.2 记者招待会排比口译的难点.....</b>	<b>错误！未定义书签。</b>
2.2.1 内容多结构复杂.....	错误！未定义书签。
2.2.2 近义词.....	错误！未定义书签。
2.2.3 自创新词.....	错误！未定义书签。
2.2.4 程度副词的重复.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>第三章 关联理论下的口译 .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3.1 关联理论与翻译.....</b>	<b>错误！未定义书签。</b>
3.1.1 明示—推理过程与翻译 .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.1.2 语境，语境效果，处理努力与翻译.....	错误！未定义书签。
3.1.3 关联.....	错误！未定义书签。
3.1.4 最佳关联与翻译.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>3.2 关联理论视角下的口译.....</b>	<b>错误！未定义书签。</b>
3.2.1 口译作为一种交际.....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2.2 口译作为一种双明示—推理过程.....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2.3 决定口译成功的因素.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>3.3 关联理论对口译员的要求.....</b>	<b>错误！未定义书签。</b>
3.3.1 在理解中寻找最佳关联.....	错误！未定义书签。
3.3.2 建立最佳关联.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>第四章 最佳关联在记者招待会排比口译中的应用 .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>4.1 记者招待会排比口译常用策略.....</b>	<b>错误！未定义书签。</b>
4.1.1 直译.....	错误！未定义书签。

4.1.2 增译.....	错误！未定义书签。
4.1.3 略译.....	错误！未定义书签。
4.1.4 转换法.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>4.2 对记者招待会排比的理解.....</b>	<b>48</b>
4.2.1 从逻辑角度.....	49
4.2.2 从发言人能力以及喜好角度.....	错误！未定义书签。
4.2.3 从听者语境.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>4.3 创造具有最佳关联的排比的英文译文.....</b>	<b>错误！未定义书签。</b>
4.3.1 保持与说话者交际意图的最佳关联.....	错误！未定义书签。
4.3.2 根据记者期待创造排比的最佳关联译文.....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>结论.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>参考文献.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>致谢.....</b>	<b>67</b>

## Introduction

As the world's 3rd largest economy, China plays an increasingly significant role on the international stage. Some of the key governmental meetings in China attract massive attention domestically and globally, such as the National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference (NPC & CPPCC), which are held every March. During the 2011 NPC & CPPCC, there were numerous press conferences, which were assisted by conference interpreters. One of them was hosted by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Yang Jiechi, on the diplomacy of China and was attended by more than 500 domestic and overseas journalists. During this conference, 22 out of the 161 sentences spoken by Mr. Yang were parallel structures. In the same month, Premier Wen Jiabao also held a press conference and 15 out of the 211 sentences spoken by him in 2.5 hours were parallel structures. From the examples mentioned above, it is obvious that political press conference interpreters frequently face parallel structure and are challenged by its great length and dense information. Hence, the interpretation of parallel structure deserves serious study.

The International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) claims "To interpret a speech is not to translate it word for word. To interpret a speech from its source language is to transfer its semantic, connotative, and aesthetic content into another language, using the lexical, syntactic and stylistic resources of the second, or "target" language for that purpose." (aiic.net). In the case of parallel structure interpretation in political press conferences, the interpreter is supposed to maintain the meaning and beauty of the structure in English and ensure the listener's understanding of the structure. Due to the dense information in parallel structure, the interpreter needs to stress the key information so that the processing effort from listeners is minimized. This requires the interpreter to create the optimal relevance with the listener during the interpretation of parallel structure.

According to RT, communication is an ostensive-inferential process. "Receivers

have the expectation of optimal relevance from the speaker's utterance and understanding the utterance with the least effort. The success of communication depends mainly on the fulfillment of the expectation" (He Ziran & Ran Yongping [何自然, 冉永平], 2009: 319). Due to the fact that "Interpretation , is a special way of communication", RT could also be applied in this field (Nie Yonghua [聂永华], 2010: 238). Successful interpretation is determined by the fulfillment of the audiences' expectation, which is to have the interpretation with optimal resemblance to the original utterance and to comprehend the interpretation with the least amount of effort. This requires the interpreter to reach the optimal relevance in interpretation. The interpretation should require efficient effort from the listener to achieve a sufficient contextual effect. An interpreter is not only required to comprehend the parallel structure in Chinese correctly from the perspective of the speaker?, but to also reproduce the parallel structure in English with the most interpretive resemblance and relevancy to the original utterance for the listener.

This paper studies the press conference hosted by Mr. Yang Jiechi on March 7, 2011 and collects and analyzes the parallel structures in Mr. Yang's speech in order to summarize the practical use of optimal relevance in the two phases of interpretation of parallel structure. There are 4 practical strategies of interpretation for parallel structure and this paper applies optimal relevance as the principle for those strategies during the reproduction of parallel structure in press conference interpretation. This paper ventures to provide a new vision for parallel structure interpretation in press conferences and to contribute to conference interpretation study.



Degree papers are in the "[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)". Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <http://etd.calis.edu.cn/> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to [etd@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:etd@xmu.edu.cn) for delivery details.

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库